WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Liou Opera House-Rooms for Rent Pooth's Theatre—Michael Strogoff Rus neil's Maseum - Brossway and Stast. Daip's Theatre—Cluderells at School. Mat Broad Opera House—My Partner Hattnes. Reverly's 14th St. Theatre—"Ja" Matthes Haverly's 5th Av. Theater Smif Matines. Radison Square Thentre—The Professor, Metropolition Concert Half—Concert. w Thraire Comique. The Major. Biandard Theatre A Messenger from Jarvis Section. Windsor Theatre-Up Sait Creek Hatines.

Subscription Hates. Danty of pages), by mail, 55c, a month, or \$6.50 ar, postpaid; with Sunday edition, \$7.70. Sexpar (8 pages), \$1.20 per year, postpaid Wasser & nages. \$1 per year, postnaid.

The President's physicians report that his symptoms were very little changed yesterday. After another incision made in the swelling upon the face, his pulse rose higher than it had gone the day before, reaching 116 at noon. In the evening it was 109 again. The rise is attributed to the local disturbance arising from the glandular swelling, but it caused a renewed feeling of uneasiness. The rise of temperature that accompanied it was, however, a degree less than yesterday's. The physicians, it is reported, expect, in the most tavorable event, no marked change in the direction of recovery before Friday or Saturday.

The New Code of Criminal Procedure.

The new Code of Criminal Procedure goes into effect to-morrow. Its enactment was the most important work done by the last Legislature. The greater part of it is more than thirty years old. A proposed Code of Criminal Procedure was reported to the Leg-Islature of 1850 by ARPHAXED LOOMIS, DAVID GRAHAM, and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, who were then Commissioners appointed under the Constitution to revise, reform, simplify, and abridge the rules and practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings of the courts of record of this State. All but about 100 of the 963 sections contained in the code adopted this year are taken in most instances verbatim from that which was recommended for adoption in 1850.

In this work we have a clear, systematic. and tolerably complete statement of the law which regulates proceedings in the several courts of this State for the punishment of crime. It does not deal with the substantive criminal law at all; that is to say, it does not tell us what acts or omissions constitute offences or how they shall be punished; but it prescribes the manner in which accused persons must be proceeded against in order to bring them to trial, try them, and punish them for crimes elsewhere defined.

The procedure in criminal cases has hith-

erto been regulated in this State by the Revised Statutes, by various other statutes enacted from time to time, and by that immemorial custom known as the common law. It is obvious that a knowledge of the whole practice was not readily attainable. It could be acquired only by recourse to many different sources of information. For the statutory regulations, the Revised Statutes themselves and scores of volumes of session laws must be consulted; while for the common law of criminal procedure, the reports of decisions in the courts for more than a century back had to be studied. To a lawyer this might not be any particular hardship, but to citizens who are expected to know the law, and who, as jurymen and grand jurors, must assist in the administration of justice, it was inconvenient. The legal profession itself was first to recognize the need of reform in this respect. Whatever may fact in England, the members of the bar in New York long since ceased to make any mystery of their profession. All the legislation of this State looking toward the establishment of codes has had not only its origin but its chief support among earnest and public-spirited lawyers, who have thus sought not so much to make their own labors easier in the courts as to formulate a plain and simple statement of the whole body of the law, and render it accessible to every man, woman, and child.

The Commissioners who reported the code of 1859, which we have already mentioned as the basis of that now under consideration, had a clear and correct idea of what a code of criminal procedure ought to be. "In the rules which it prescribes," they said, "should be found a guide to the citizen in the performance of the duties which are cast upon him for the preservation of public order; to the unprofessional magistrate, in the exercise of a difficult and delicate discretion; and to the executive officers of the law, in the performance of duties designed for its due enforcement without an unnecessary or oppressive encroachment upon the rights of the citizen." Such a guide could not be supplied without an attempt to state many of the rules of the common law, familiar enough to lawyers, but practically inaccessible to laymen; and much of the excellence of the new code of to-day is due to the skill and ability with which those rules were first expressed by the Commissioners of practice and pleadings thirty years ago. So far as it is ittended to be merely declaratory of the common law, their language has been left by subsequent revisers without material change, and for the most part without any

alteration whatever. The educational value of the code is perhaps most manifest in its statements of the common law rights of the individual. For example, we find in section 10 a declaration that no person can be compelled in a criminal action to be a witness against himself, "nor can a person charged with citime be subjected, before conviction, to any more restraint than is necessary for his detention to answer the charge." The clame we have quoted embodies a rule which is too irequently disregarded, probably because its existence is unknown, both to persona in custody before conviction and also to their custodians. Again, how few are these who know how far the law justifles resistance to the attempted commission of crime, and under what circumstances; and how char and explicit are the provisions of the case on this subject:

"Faction 79. Lawful resistance to the commission of a

"1. By the party shout to be injured;

may be made by the sarty about to be injured: "1. To prevent a crime argued his person; Legare property to his as to procession. "Secreta 61. Any other property of all the definer of the

person about to be littered, but make residence a finite

to provent the imury." While these sections, in common with at the best tentures of the new cons, are capled from the code of 1850, some of the most destrable changes proposed in that work have been rejected in this intest revision. The former Commissioners, Messis, Loonis, GRAHAM, and PILLD, wanted to give theils

is a limited of the District Attorney the I

last word to the jury. Their code provided that "the counsel for the people must commence and the defendant or his counsel may conclude the argument to the jury." In their report they quoted the cogent reasoning of EDWARD LIVINGSTON in favor of the justice and humanity of this provision. They urged that a person on trial upon a charge involving his liberty or life should have a full opportunity to answer every inference or suggestion relied upon to convince a jury of his guilt. This opportunity is dealed under the present practice, which permits the District Attorney to bring forward new arguments in favor of conviction at the very close of the case, after the defendant's mouth is shut. An eminent practitioner in the criminal courts, like DAVID GRAHAM, was sure to be keenly sensible to the injustice of such a mode of conducting a trual; but there were too many District Attorneys among the subsequent revisers of the code to preserve the clause which was intended to change it. The section was amended so

as to leave the closing argument with the counsel for the people. The Commissioners of 1850 also proposed to prohibit the Grand Jury from finding an indictment against a person unless he had first been held by a magistrate to answer the charge. They pointed out the danger of allowing the Grand Jury to hear complaints in the first instance and to originate accusations. The evils to which this practice has given rise exist now to the same extent as then. False accusations are just as common; and it is just as desirable that the defendant should in every case be able to look to a responsible accuser, if the charge be mallelous. This he can always do where the inquiry begins before a committing magistrate; never where it has its origin in the Grand Jury room.

There was no intention, however, to limit the powers of the Grand Jury to inquire into the commission of crime within their local jurisdiction. They might indict any one who had been held to answer by a magistrate as already stated. If they found that a public offence had been committed within the county, and there was reasonable ground to believe that some person not yet held to answer had committed it, they were to make a presentment of these facts to the court. upon which the accused was to be proceeded against before a magistrate in the same manuer as if the complaint had been made to the magistrate in the first place.

We think the new Code of Criminal Prosedure would have been better than it is if hese provisions had been retained. The improvements which it will actually bring into effect we shall consider to-morrow.

Edmunds to the Massachusetts Republicans.

We have seen nothing more refreshingly col in the political literature of the dog days than the letter of Senator EDMUNDS to the Massachusetts Republicans. That Senator does not steal-we mean he does not steal money--we are not speaking of votesand he has not allowed himself to be bribed or browbeaten by the Pacific railronds. When that is said, the chapter of Mr. EDMUNDS's virtues is exhausted. What else there is of him is as bad as bad can be. A more malignant partisan never opened his lips in the Senate. No Republican abuse ever suffered at his hands; and the worst crimes of the party, including those which had the least pretence of constitutional warrant, were precisely those to which this supposed constitutional lawyer has reguarly given his heartfest assent. But Mr. EDMUNDS writes, nevertheless,

an extremely virtuous letter to his Massa-

chusetts confederates. He tells them what

the country needs, and, also, that the party which is responsible for all the evils enumerated is just the party to be relied upon for their removal. For instance, he thinks it advisable "to establish by law the methods f ascertaining the result of Presidentia elections, so as to give the conclusive effect the Constitution demands to the action of each State, and to prevent the exercise by the Houses of Congress of anything in the nature of appellate or revisory power over the action of the constituted authority of the State in such cases." This from Ep-MUNDS, one of the prime movers for the Electoral Commission of 1877; the man who assured members that the law would admit evidence of fraud, and then voted to exclude such evidence; the man who held that the "action of the State" was conclusive in Louisiana, but amounted to nothing n Florida, where the "constituted authorty" in every branch-legislative, judicial, and executive-gave the vote to TILDEN And this same promoter of the Great Fraud of 1876-7, this advocate of Federal troops and marshals at the polls, is likewise very anxious just now about the freedom and purity of elections for Congress, and tells the Massachusetts Republicans, where the mill hands are regularly bulldozed every year, they must see to it! We have no time to examine the several propositions of this leader of the Senate, whom our Republican contemporaries consider the first of their statesmen. We have given specimens. They are such stuff as Dawes might have written, or old TIMOTHY HOWE might have whined through his nose.

But Mr. EDMUNDS reached the height of absurdity when he wrote: "The history of your Conventions shows that your political faith has come down in a living stream from the times of SAMUEL ADAMS and JOHN HANCOCE, and, like all great truths, it can be applied to the affairs of to-day as conveniontly and justly as to those of a centory ago." What on earth had that stern old Democrat, Sam Adams, to do with New England Federalism, of which Mr. EDMUNDS is the modern exponent, except to resist it and to suffer by, it? It did, in fact, descend in a straight stream from those times; but Jony Adams, and not SAMUEL, stood at the head of the poisoned fountain. SAMUEL ADAMS was eruelly neglected and astrucized by the monarchical party which acknowledged the nominal headship of his nephew, under the cal leadership of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. JEFFERSON, at the dawn of the new day, wrote nim a most pathetic letter. "I have felt," s.ill the Virginia statesman, "a great deal for our country in the times we mer soon; but individually for no one so much as yourself. When I have been told that you were avoided, insulted, frammed as, I could but ejaculate, ' hather, forgive them, for they know not what they do." I conces I felt an indignation for on, watch for myself I have been able, unler every triat, to keep entirely passive, Lowever, the storm is over and we are inport. The ship was not righted by the ex-

involuties, of ther motions on her republi-on to b. - - - Ifor much i amount that ment depress me dyennant. It would axis from the might schiols hould have thought earlied spirit. It the show but is, howtration. By give na your council, is, friend, and give us your blanding, and h escuted in all theory exists not in the limit of man a reope formul season then miss to

Massachusetts Federalists of to-day are very near akin to those of 1796; but, in Heaven's name, let him not charge any of their methods or of their purposes upon the venerable shade of Sam Adams, the Democrat.

The Sacrifice of Sessions. The refusal to renominate Loren B. SESsions to the Senate is causing trouble among the Republicans in the western portion of the State. He is a leader of the Half Breeds; his district has always been controlled by that type of politicians; he rendered to the Administration very extraordinary services in the late contest for Senators in Congress; the defeat of CONK-LING and PLATT and the election of LAPHAM and MILLER were largely due to him and to the kind of tactics in which he has long been an expert. To sacrifice Sessions under such circumstances shows a callous condition of the Half Breed heart in the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus.

Certain Republican newspapers, which in the bitter Senatorial struggle were in tull accord with SESSIONS, seem to rejoice in his downfall. They say they do not like his standing in the Legislature, or approve the business wherein he was engaged for years past in and around the Capitol. But it is not easy to point out wherein his standing in the Legislature materially varies from that of Woodin, ALVORD, and a score of other members, or in what particular his business at Albany differed essentially from the practices on the same field of CHAUNCEY M. DE-PEW, A. D. BARBER, and other prominent

In the bribery charges, the Administration Republicans professed to believe the story of Sessions and discredit the statement of BRADLEY. If they were sincere in this, then they must have looked upon Sessions as a martyr who had fallen a victim to a conspiracy in the desperate conflict for the overthrow of Roscoe Conkling.

Perhaps, after all, these Haif Breeds who now exuit over the lapse of Syssions look upon him as an unfortunate rogue, who has at last been caught and exposed. If they do, we have nothing more to say.

Are the Jetties a Failure ?

Two years ago Cant. Fans wrote a letter to the Tribung variating his achievements at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Of the jetty channel in the South Pass, he said: The depth through it is nowhere less than 30 feet. It is about 600 feet wide, and is in reality a magnificent natural canal."

Last month the Renfrew, an English steamer drawing just 23 feet, entered the jetties of the South Pass. This ship's experience in Capt. Eaps's magnificent natural canal is recorded in the published statement of her captain, mate, and chief engineer The Renfrew, they say, "touched ground so decidedly that it brought the engines up for a distance of 150 to 200 yards, dragging over the ground in the sea end of the jetties, the ship being in the channel according to the pilot's statement."

Capt. Horn of the steamship Netlie Abbey of Cardiff, Capt. WARD of the English bark Ettie of Plymouth, Capt. LEATHERS of the Mississippi steamboat Natchez, and Capt. TAYLOR of the Gulf steamer Isabel join in certifying that the navigable channel, instead of being "about 600 feet wide," as Capt. Exps declared two years ago, is at points "apparently not more than 150 feet wide." "We further certify." they say that just above Crane Island we believe it to be impossible for two vessels drawing 21 feet or upward to pass each other without one or both taking the ground."

It will be observed that there is a serious discrepancy between the figures of depth and width as given two years ago by Capt Exps, and as given now by practical and disinterested navigators who know nothing about lobbying and Government appropriations, but who know perfectly when their keels scrape bottom.

Two explanations of this discrepancy are possible: The facts in regard to the channel may not have been represented accurately in 1879, or the channel, if really 600 feet wide and 30 feet deep at that time, may have become choked up since by the river's deposit-the everlasting natural process which the jetty system was designed to counteract. In the former case no comment is necessary; in the latter case Congress and the people have something to say. About five million dollars have been spent on Capt. Eaps's jetty experiment in the South Pass.

We take it for granted that Mr. CYBUS W. FIELD has bought the Washington Hotel in order to protect and preserve that historic structure, not to tear it down as a business speculation. It is a building to be protected, not destroyed. It had been standing for a full generation when from its windows patriots and Tories witnessed the overthrow of the King's leaden statue in Bowling Green. It has been occupied not only by Gen, Washington, but by Lord Conswallts and Lord Howe, Gen. CLIN-TON and Prince TALLEYBAND. It is the most important and interesting of the few relies of the Revolutionary period still left to New York. These facts, which are familiar or ought to be familiar to every New Yorker, together with Mr. Firin's well-known interest in Revolutionary history, will lead the public to discredit the report that he intends to demolish the venerable building to make way for a ten-story investment in Milwaukee brick. Not long ago Mr. FIELD put up, at his own expense, a monument to Major ANDEE, the British spy. It may add to Mr. Franc's heal for the preservation of the old Washington Hotel to learn that Major Anone once lived under its roof, and detarted from its door when he started on his journey

It is hardly worth while to forecast a rupture of relations between Great Britain and France as a result of the fish quarrel now revived on the coasts of Newfoundland. We of the United States have a fish broil with the Dominion every few years, and yet for the most part keep the peace. France, after parting long ago with her Canadian possessions, cannot seriously be attempting to extend her territorial lomains on this continent; but she has always been extremely careful of her American fish eries, which are of great pecuniary value, and furnish her a large food supply. The disputed the right of Great Britain to confect customs duties on the so-called French coast of Newfound-French fishermen have a right to occupy for spreading and curing their fish- is one that arises out of a treaty made long before the memory of any of the present inhabitants. Possibly these treaty provisions may be medified somewhat by accepted customs, continued long enough to have something of the force of rights; but in any case there is little doubt that

The two peace societies whose antiversurv meetings have just been held, one in Mystic and the other in Pouglik epsie, are troubled at the approaching colchrolions of the centena-ries of Variboun and Groton, as tending to dethey are I hardly procedure arthusiases for the militar, art, either in specialities of participants

The opacing of the chees comprise at Berlin will interest the devotees of this sport. con, and that i emailer or mear you be most. Chess no longer seems to have the page in the affectionate ventual at and to-page? We agree with Mr. Emitone that the there were fewer games, and when those few

were not required to be lively and rapid. For monks in their cloisters, soldiers in their garisons, and many other people, it no doubt has furnished an excellent method of killing time. It is singular, also, that, sithough so much more of a study than a sport, chess continues to be a favorite recreation of many hard students, who would seem to need some less intellectual pastime to refresh them after their

mental toils. We are to have another centennial exhibition after all. Richmond thriftily determines to utilize the throng expected at Yorktown by an industrial exposition, which, however, does not claim to be more than an exhibit of the mechanical industries and mineral resources of Virginia. It will open Oct. 13 and close Nov. 11. and will be held in the new armory of the First Virginia Regiment. This will be a welcome addition to the attractions which the Yorktown Centennial Commissioners have been struggling for many months to provide, in order to draw visitors to the celebration. But Richmond would do well, if she expects a great influx of visitors, to provide water enough for them, at least to wash with, if not to drink. At present she has not nearly enough for her ordinary population.

Connecticut seems to have gone into the business of providing ghastly riddles for the public to solve. She furnished the mystery of Many Stannann's dead body; she furnished that of JENNIE CRAMER'S dead body; and still more recently she has furnished that of SCHNEIDER's dead body, found affoat in New Haven Bay, and now perplexing the discoverers to know whether it came there by murder, mishap, or suicide.

That the devil fish is a delicacy for some epicures is asserted by a San Francisco newspaper. It appears, however, that the devil fish must be thoroughly devilled in order to become palatable, and is toothsome in proportion to the success with which its original looks and flavor are disguised. On those terms, fish still more repulsive, if there are any, might be transformed to table tidbits.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

What will Happen if Garfield Should Die! ALBANY, Aug. 30 .- "If Mr. Garfield dies. what will Mr. Conkling do?" I asked a friend of the ex-Senator yesterday. He will be the power behind the throne of

he new Administration.' Will he go into the Cabinet?"

"I hink not. I think he would prefer not to go into the Cabinet. What good would it do him? He could only entertain and write to foreign countries. It is not in his line." But," I suggested, "a good many Secreta-

ries of State have been Presidents." Not by what they did as Secretary of State. Jefferson was Secretary of State, but it wasn't that that made him President."

'So was Van Buren.' "Yes. But Conkling is not Van Buren, nor Arthur Gen. Jackson." Do you think Arthur would retain the pres-

ent Cabinet?" Yes. I should if I were in his place." Do you think they would remain?"

"I think they all would but Blaine. I think if I was in Blaine's place I should resign at the

end of three or four days." Whom would Arthur appoint?"

'Hamilton Fish." Then I sought an enemy of Senator Conkling and of him I asked what would happen in the event of Garffeld's death.

"It is a question whether Arthur is big enough to carry out the policy of President Garfield. If he does, you will see it. If not, you will find him appointing Conkling Secretary of State.

Would Conkling accept the office of Secretary of State?" 'I den't know. If he is wise he will decline the office, but he is likely to be fool enough to acept, because Blaine has held it."

Then I sought another friend of Conkling's When Arthur comes in, look out for some things, one of which will be Conkling's appointment as Secretary of State."

Would Conkling take the office ?" "Yes; of course he would. What makes you think he wouldn't, as well as Blaine, who resigned a Senatorship for it? There is an imression abroad that Conkling is free from an bition. They reekon without their host who entertain that idea. He is as ambitious as Blaine or the rest. He wants to be in power-to exercise power and distribute patronage. No Vice-President ever came in that did not make a decided change in the Government. Do you think Arthur is the exception to the invariable rule

of Vice-Presidents?" "But no Vice-President ever came in who made a success."

"That is true. But what do you make from that? Tyler was elected in the hard elder campaign as a follower of Harrison, and when Harrison died, it was natural that the people should be disappointed. Filimore came in at a time when the excitement growing out of slavery was intense. He was a natural conservative and acted accordingly. Johnson came in at the end of the war and tried to carry out Lincoln's policy, retaining Lincoln's Cabinet. Now, which of the Vice-President's would you pronounce the greater failure?"

"Andrew Johnson." "Just so. And yet he tried to make another man's policy his own. Do you think Arthur would better from his example?"

'No, but he might retain the Cabinet.' "Yes, he might, but he won't. No. str: look out for changes, and among them look out for Conkling's appointment as Secretary of State."

George Blies for Postmaster-General. From the Normack Register.

George Bliss for Postmaster-General is out of

The Register talks nonsense. George Bliss is a capable, energetic, intelligent, and honest public man. In all New York State there is nobody who would be likely to make a more efficient Cabinet officer than he.

Remain a Senator !

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In case count touriest due Vice-President Arthur becomes President and a President of the Senate Lachosen pro-tine. Now the President pro-tem, is functionally Vice-President, but a longer review in his State was as to be all the State time of its represented in the Fonted State Senate by configurations amount on the Handed State Senate by configuration. Has the State a right by the Senate by configuration.

The Senator chosen President of the Senate pro tem, still remains a Senator, and retains his vote as such.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: Three years

o the top of my head was as hald as the pain of my ing simile or paratism and now have supply head of hair. To a sunt or water out a torde more sail than the water will do by In at an words make a very strong figure. her he will show to Which the bread is perfectly dry there

A Man Accdiessly Prested.

To THE Engran of THE SUN-Sie: In your arrive on "The sampley of Human Line," in to day's ex, a surroun on the conditions of life in the United materials on and if not where is the sacred regard for or of the state of the service of th

How Prohibition Works in Portland. From the Francis Argun.

Of the seventy one arrests during the past

THE DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR SUB-DIVISIONS.

The Grewth of the Bureaus and their Abuse

-The Howgate Case. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- There are bureaus of certain departments which, in the multiplicity and extent of their operations, are quite equal, if they do not exceed, what the departments themselves were when the bureaus were created. To illustrate the nature of the relations between a department and its outlying province, it may be said that the dog has ceased

to wag the tail and the tail wags the dog, The provision for managing the affairs of the country has not kept pace with the country's growth. When the Interior Department was created, a little more than thirty-five years ago, it was to receive the overflow of certain other departments, chiefly the Treasury Department, Now its ramifications are more extensive than those of any other. It represents in a manner the growth of the country. This department has been the tub into which nearly every new thing and the offshoots generally have been cast. If a lack of system has resulted, it is not strange. It is entirely out of the question that any one man should have more than a theoretical knowledge of what is going on in this department If he have more than a superficial idea of the theory of what the bureaus are doing, it is as much as can be expected. An enumeration of them will suffice to illustrate this.

They are: General Land Office, Pension Office, Patent Office, Office of Indian Af-Office of Ratirond Accounts, Office fairs. of the Geological Survey. Office of Education, Census Office, Pension Agency, The law requires that the Secretary of the Interior shall have the supervision of the public business

law requires that the Secretary of the Interior shall have the supervision of the public business relating to all of these. With the exception of two or three, any one of these bureaus is vaster in its operations than was the Interior Department when it was created. The Patent Office, the Land Office, and the Pension Office are properly separate departments, having no relations to one another, even the most distant, except as they exist under the same Government. What can the Secretary be presumed to know about the operations of the Patent or the Land or even the Pension Bureau? The appointment of the brigade of employees in all these and the others is in his hands, in theory at least, though in fact it is really so to only a limited extent. And here has grown into existence an evil of the most monstrous description. Some of its aspects are not to be fully described.

Presumably the heads of certain bureaus would lay down their commissions instantly rather than be held as having assented knowingly to things in part constituting these evils. And yet they are responsible, and will be so held. They have a general knowledge, though wishing to know as little as possible of it, and naturally try to escape the responsibility by placing it on the shoulders of others. They have no time to attend to this important duty, and console themselves with this excuse. The settled principle that the principal is bound by his agents is in practice reversed. The time is nearing—has already come—when the principals must be made to feel that they are bound by the acts of their agents, and that the shame in the outlying provinces belongs at home. It must be accepted there, or there must be reform. Perhaps the better way to hasten reform is by exposing the evil and letting the public business he better way to hasten reform feorm. Perhaps the better way to hasten reform is by exposing the vil and letting the public business is tolerably well done. Exceptions are not wanting, however, as in the Treasury Department, according to recent in

and dishonest are found further down. When fasts as they are known to exist with reference to appointees are taken into the account, what assurance has the public that the Howante experience is a rare exception? The head of a bureau who will produce the confirmation by his superior of an improper appointment, it is fair to presume, will not hesitate, when the motive exists, to procure the confirmation of any false instrument. No Secretary is ever safe with such a subordinate. It is notorious that there is not the head of a department that is not at the mercy of subordinates at times. This is the precise form the transactions of Howarte develop into. His morals as to the women carried on the rolls of the public service were in exact keeping, and went step by stop with his robberies of the public inoney.

The overgrown state of certain of the departments contributes to a condition of insecurity and the destruction of the immediate responsibility which ought to inhere in the public service and is its bost protection. We have the testimony of Secretary Windom that more than half of his time is given up to applications. It acts as they are known to exist with reference

service and is its best protection. We have the testimony of Secretary windom that more than half of his time is given up to applications. It is presumable that that officer realizes continually how utterly beyond his control is the making of appointments, and how sadily many thinks to which he can give not a moment's attention need reforming. Confessedly this is so elsewhere. It is a general lact.

The time has manifestiv come for overhauling things in an I about the departments. To put it in no stronger way, the barancles should be rubbed off, rotten timbers cast aside, and, if necessary, new structures made. It is not to be supposed that every Secretary can know the minutice of whatever goes on. This being the case, security should be taken that few things go on that will not stand the light. It is submitted that the flagman immorality in connection with appointments by heads of bureaus does not affort that security. The head of the decartment himself accounty. The head of the decartment himself accounting reason to believe that such irregularities exist, and who nevertheless comforts himself that he is not responsible, because it is more directly the province of a subordinale is weathy of exposure.

ince of a subordinate, is worthy of exposure Newly Fortified Paris.

From the London Times. Benlin, Aug. 17 .- The official Militar Wochen-Mon publishes in its latest number an article about the fortifications of Paris, to which it is stated that, by the completion of this work, Paris has become a most tor midable fortress, and that thereby all the disadvantages which had arisen from the advance of the German from tier to the west have been annulled. For Paris will now of France. At all events, it is certain that no future in vader will be able to establish his advanced posts in those districts in which, during the siege of 1870, the Ge man reserve troops were quartered. The com-mander-in-chief of Paris will then have to defend a territors of more than 220 German square miles and he will be enabled to make great series, by which the besieger may be surprised in such a way as to render it impossible for him to endect the necessary traops for re-pulsing such a violent attack. The chances of a success-ful sleep of Paris are, therefore, very small, and all the more so as in future certainly not more than a corps of line troops will have to defend. Paris, as was the case in the war of 1870. It is afforether very doubtful whether it woods in future be possible to blockade Paris connected even with the help of several great armies connected. with each other by cavalry divisions, (in the other hand, the detence of the French capital will also be a very different task, and the centus of a strategist of the first rank will be needed for the twitiment of such an enterprise, which must be planned and executed in a very

Trying On the Bonnet. From the New Haren Register.

A New Haven gentleman, whose business can him to take at hights, was pershaded to do a mining year earlies for his win the other hight and as a resolutionated up the roof states about 2 octors in the morning with a brand new bonner head care with under his is in the star paper. As some as the till and the ga

"You-forgot my -bonnet didn't-you?"

Not defect Bore's the blassiess."

"the set! and that women sering up and ripped the wrape up of the pids and sating be inchtrap rote the corner, advance to not make a carolinized by the feet. "How do you have it! I's becoming that it?"

"Madam, "responded the business, the bounce certainty is becoming too, which we be mainly it becoming too, but the continue too's juby to the serious that it?"

"Madam, becoming the Your diess, if I may call it such, has to much flamburg education and not count, excraint, I think a mead a little same possing and a couple extra ruffless."

"Oh, you borned.—"

"(b) you best to that bound has to much color for the rest of the but escape, if I may best we from the the rest of the but escable, if I may borrow from the French."

"You hashed. Fit throw the thing out of the window if you her's trid up but beauth tooks, as there is.

"That what l'in trains to do, my dear. The bornest looks 'mitterne'. In your preschiestime rost candin't all locases a let on the street, and unst as like as not hard in the police windom. A should think some in their had hirst the status of Queen Zenoba her a dummy to show of her grands.

"Burnest dumm, did not say? I'll let you know I'm medaminy." and she satte the odgs of the defined not had my best the did not be forced, and best had been hummed to some her these, some the defined not had been hummed to some her these, some the defined not had been hummed to some his the middless of the went and regarders of the morning the was prime had, and when he gavos in the morning the was prime induce about the room.

But, in fact, licentiousness is just as immoral or pays and many a locality and wishes, and horse in the same fermion, so the literature of the locality forms of the locality forms of the locality forms of a locality forms of the locality forms of a locality forms of the locality of the locali

International Cotton Exposition. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—The International Cult. In kan-sation has determined to accept no applications to oppose arter tept. 10. Large additions will have to be made to the buildings for goods already accepted. ACCIDENTS IN THE ALPS.

From the London Times.

ZERMATT, Aug. 15.—These mountains have again been the seem of sad accidents to tourists. Last Wednesday an Italian was ascending Monte Rosa from Macuguaga, with two guides and a porter. The latter was not attached to the rope, and was following at some distance, when he saw an avalanche bury the party. Yesterday there was much painful excitement here. A party of nearly forty American young ladles and gentlemen arrived here on Thursday. Five of the young men, among whem was Mr. Gilbert, tutor at Bioomington College, Ind., and a director of the party, resolved to ascend the Matterhorn. They started at 2 A. M. on Saturday and reached the summit at noon. As it was enveloped in mist there was no view, and the party remained only about ten minutes. the party remained only about ten minutes. They descended in three companies. Two four isse and two guides, roped together, formed the first and second parties: the fifth tourist, with two guides, formed the third. About 1 o'clock when they were in the most difficult and precipitous part of the descent, one of the tourist in the second party grassed a rock for support n the second party grasped a rock for support it gave way and rolled down toward the company. It struck another rock, and a frag-ment broken off rebounded and struck the head of Mr. Gilbert, who was thrown down with great tolence, but the rope preserved him from fall-ng over the precipice of several thousand feet. He bled much and was scarcely conscious, yet

ing over the precipice of several theusand feet. He bled much and was scarcely conscious, yet was able in a mechanical way to move onward, the guides supporting him.

They say that but for his pluck in moving on they would very likely have been frozen to death before succor could reach them. Nearly four hours were spent on that dizzy ledge bringing the wounded man down to the first hut, a rude shelter place at the neck of the giant mountain. Here they attended to his wounds as well as they could. Some of the party descended to the second hut, which they reached about 9 P. M. They resumed their journey about 2 A. M. yesterday (Sunday), and brought news of the accident. A doctor went off at once, with several guides and a chair. Meanwhile the wounded man was being conveyed down the mountain to the second hut. Here the relief party found him, and about 5 P. M. he was brought into Zermatt, his forehead bound up and his face much discolored. It is stated that, though the blew was severe and the loss of blood great, after a few days he will be able to resume his journey.

The people at the hotels were also anxious on saturday on account of the non-return of two young ladies, who had started early with a guide, and were expected back at dioner. A party went out in search with innerns, &c., and found the travellers preparing to spent the night on the mountain. The guide had lost his way, darkness came on, and it was resolved to wait for the day. Great was the exultation when near midnight the wanderers were escorted safely into Zermatt.

Love Making in Chicago.

Promothe Chicago Tribus "I am very rich, my darling," she said softly, punctuating her sentences with sort, warm kisses. "Al-ready I have \$100,000 worth of four per cents registered in my name, and when the leaves are turning red in the golden October days, and the fields are lang rich abundance of a bountiful harvest, I shall out off the coupons. And when papa dies he will have me nearly \$200,000 more. Yes, my sweetheart, I am a very happy girl," and a fair young head nestled confidingly on the shoulder of the strong limbed, hazel-eved young man to at the brown tresses and the invisible net that bound them to the fair forehead. Gently lifting the beautiful

face to his, he pressed a passionate kiss on the full, red hips that seemed only made for oscalation. for a moment to be wrapped in thought. Then kissing Miriam with a rich, wa in, two-for-a-quarter kies, he said: "Do you love nic, Birdie?"

she gave answer by placing her white arms around "Do not bug so hard, darling, an' you love me, or my collar stud will raise a carbuncle on the back of my neck. he said in low, mellow tones.

"It is only the deep, passionate longing of my love,

Herbert It recks not of carbuncles. But you are right. Too much pressure on the cervical vertebra will cause an exostosis. My professor of anatomy told one that." Yes, Herbert, in the rich, bazy, sensuous days of In-

dian summer, when the low note of the farmer's boy seeking the list cow is heard as he sits on the vine embowered stile and biasphenies until the fire fiv leaves for a cooler spot. You must take all my money, Herbert; it must be yours to do as you will with it: to attain the glorious fame that awaits you; for I know that my love's name will some day be known through the length and breadth of the land. Surely, you have an ambition ?" "I have," said Herbert, kissing her while she caught her breath.

"And you will not let any false pride stand in the way

"No. darling, I will not. You say you have \$100,000 in four per cents. It is enough. To-merrow I will act, and in less than a day my name will be as familiar throughout the world as that of England's proud Queen."

Oh, Herbert, what will you do?" "I shall purchase Mand 5."

Two minutes later a human form fell with a dull thud on the front porch of the haughty pork-packer's residence. It was Herbert Ainsleigh. The old man had fired him out - From " Hints on Por

From the Springfield Republic Judge Wetmore yesterday, in the St. John (N. charlotte Emma l'ogh, a vinculo, and deciared the man riage void upon the ground that the defendant was a sister of a deceased wife of the plaintiff, and justifying the diet be lowered in front of every performer who saided to diet be lowered in front of every performer who are the lowered in front of every performer who are the lowered in front of every perform sister of a deceased wife of the plaintiff, and justifying the plaintiff in instituting proceedings the wife having left been husband's home some years ago, and having rejected to his entreaties to return. The husband was directed to his entreaties to return. The husband was directed to and the andrence sympatifized with her. She had give and the andrence sympatifized with her. She had give and the andrence are was to the most of a would refer to the process of the plant of the pla me, where such inarriage are permitted by the laws of the State, and were mark. I intending to live in New Brunswick. They lived together as husband and wife for any ball several children, but the wije's Canadian more gallant and noisy among them. marriage, and under the pretence of visiting friends in the Umted States she went to Rochester, N. Y. and re used to return home, alleging that she had expected that at the time of her marriage her husband would self out his property in New Branswick and remove to the United States. It was claimed for the defendant that being domiciled in a State where such marriages were allow-able, she was entitled to hold the contract valid, but the Court found against this contention.

The Progress of Cincinnati.

From the Chicago Teshune. Cincinnati is growing more and more mathetic. A Japanese potters painter from Four has been hired to teach his art to the senale devoters of ceramics over there. His tame is Ichilausa Kerzu. It would look well on a plate itself, but the average Concineation loves to eat his pork clope on a platter which his our ra-picture of agreen crane standing on one log to a red abullaneld, talking to a yellow goose circling in a crome yellow sky. Still, notwithstanding all this refundment or kests, the circus agents report that when their blane out their inflammatory bilism timetonate, some of the best coloreds in the hear come and set on the solowade and make for hours at the feet of the replacement reports or necessarily with a solowader's paste here.

Polynesian. · From the Chester Probate.

It is interesting to learn from a Mr. Formander, who is animally in Polys with without that he was a similar to the form of the control of t

Brother Jonathan Astonished. Why, Capting Howgate, haow de yew dow?

And where her yew tesched up? I wouldn't hey thought or a jail fur you.

With Jonas and Debby; And allaewed yew was up in the ice and snow, At the North Pole, mebbe. Instit of that, year we been up to year cars

In the people's treasure.

A squareferry lets, 'cash, it appears,
In sintusest a erase' pleasure. Yew've kinder opened the cars of folks

Hand bond they must stand this sort of jokes, They say that the cream of the public puss And things her been kerried from bad to wuss

I wonder, tow, haow many like yew Abacut Washin'ton foatin',

Air dewin' the wool that mun ain dew, And nobesty notant. It appears that yow in the path of crime

Her blundered and buggled, And I manage will be not a length of time Right buddy in proceeded. Period my clintchie miter sew mane, CORESES OF THE PARTY

And public ments over the fine and, the continue operation of the continued of the continue

Asiatic Chelera, Chorera Mortine, Somework Compositud.
Code, Some Shimach, Deart and, and all off-strong for the Shimach, and the strong shimach is a strong for the Shimach, and the strong shimach is the strong for the Shimach, and the strong shimach is the strong shimach and the strong shimach is the strong shimach and the strong shimach and the s

BUNBEAMS

-Longfellow has in his time declined

three embassies. - New Zealand has a \$50 poll tax on Chi.

nese, and New South Wales is going to imitate her Just before dying, at Altamont, Ill. a roman confessed the entirely unsuspected murder of her first husband.

- Baltimore is repaying, and finds Belgian

blocks much the best. One comfort for New Yorkers, that they never find pavements worse than their own -Miss Kellogg found many female Ameri can musical students in Italy in sorry plant, and shring, ing from letting their disappointment and difficulty to

known at home. -The Turkish Custom House is to be placed, with a view to reform, in the hands of Mr. Ber. tran, a German, who has been employed there, and two

other Germans selected by him. -Arton Rubinstein hails from Bessarable He is 51. His mother was a musical genius, and List persuaded his father to allow Anton to follow his bent Dehn and Mendelssohn assisted in his education

-A masquerade ball was one of the events of the Spiritualist camp meeting at Lake Pleasant, Nam. and it was believed that a number of the masked an fancifully costumed dancers were materialized spirits. -The prospectus of the Royal Form Hotel, near Epping Forest, London, states that it has series of very elegant private sitting rooms called a nais-ance, Indian, Japanese, Watteau, Elizabeth, Quesa Anne, Louis Seize, Dutch, and Sathetic, all fitted up to

correspond with their titles. -Mr. Pitzer went to Hot Springs, Ark, to there rather argravated his disease. Three menium him into what purported to be a real estate office, locked the doors, presented pistols, and robbed him. The excis ment caused a relapse, and his recovery is not probabl

-The marble quarries of Vermont have

become enormous excavations, several being 350 feed deep, and the openings are only sightly protected, if a

all, while rude stairways down the sides of the shafts afford the only means of descent; yet there is hardly ever an accident, and it is several years since a fatal to -On the 3d inst. the Old Corea Amphitheatre at Rome, the largest amphitheatre in the world, now the property of Count Telferer, was opened. It stands on the site of tasar Augustue's tomb, and was formerly sur-

rounded by fine gardens. The Corea family, into when possession it subsequently passed, turned it into a place for public games. -In England a Minister who seeks the passage of a measure offentimes acts as do s a party in a suit for damages who, with a view to getting \$25,400, asta for \$110,300. There is good reason to believe that this was Mr. tiladstone's policy with the Land bill, and that

he may thus, after all, have got as much as he antici--Brother Knowiden's polygamy is of a kind that even Mormons do not apprave. He has a wife in each of seven Utah towns, so that in his travels he is provided with convenient lodgings free of cost, for he let-the wives support themselves. One of them became so poor that she nearly staived to death, and Knowiden was mobbed next time he visited her.

-A rabid dog bit a woman and her daughof what the neighbors believed was hydrophobia; but doubts stose, and an investigation has proved that they were killed by strvchnine. ,A son-in-law of the older woman had seized the opportunity to murder them in a -With an earldom, \$750,000 a year, youth ealth, a pleasing wife, a taste for sport, and four of me

choicest homes in the world, Lord Rosebery, to who

Mr. Gladstone owes his sent for Midjothian, buts his new

to the grindstane in a subordinate office under that not particularly conciliatory chief, Sir William Harcourt England may be congratulated on her Roseberica -The section of the Brazilian submarine cable from Para to Cayenne is osciess, owing to the de-struction of its insulation by fish bites. These bites take place only within a distance of forty inties skirting the coast of an island in the estuary of the Amazon. Exam-

ful fish, whose jaws crush the iron sheathing of the cables and displace the insulating substance. -At Weissdorf, in Lower Franconia, a highly interesting find has just been made. On the slope of the Bugberg, on which probably a castle termeristeed, some children found a gilded from casket, which had evidently been laid bare by late heavy rains. Or being forced open, it was found to contain pearls and tones, a number of rings, and different gold and siver .

ornaments. There are also a number of gold and silver coins, dated 1517, 1612, and 1624. -Harmony was disturbed at Brother Moody's Northfield summer convocation by a clergyman disappointed to find the convocation running into this unhealthy, unscriptural, pre-millennial convention that I am going home discusted, I am discusted, and there is no use in sceking for a milder wo d. The agitation of ide issues in reliction is going to rain the uncluiness of this meeting. It places the people here on a level with Millerites and Spiritualists, and all others who run alter tame. That is why the ministers keep shy of it, that is

the rock upon which Mosty is to split." Brother Mosty seems to have set himself up as a teacher of other eve -Managers of Western variety theatres bequently engage performers whom they have no seen, and therefore sometimes get very poor ones inst-

burg, was arranging his atcher in the expectation of our ton, the door was thrown open and a handsone young lady appeared. Schweitzer at once you golded his visiter as "Miss Mins," the golden-hairest, blue gret "Lico Queen," or a travelling menagerie temperarily established outside the Newszer Thor. "I want to have my portrait taken," said the tair damsel. "I am at good service; pray be scated," replied the photographer, with service; pray be scated," replied the photographer, with a determinal how. "By your leave," she reloand, transfixing how with a shelv glance." So saying she set a silver whick are awaiting nor outside." So saying she set a silver whick it is here hips used his wit shrilly; where the native stately how statistic into the apartment, greting it; propriets with a salidation of growns that make instrument surveys. And silve term their worth in make tree, in where the health sat down quartic enough, and the reschanger, the health sat down quartic enough, and the reschanger, the resched to "groups" his appealing climits onto trend long hands, placing Miss Mins on a set in a semi-trealing stitude, with a hou on either side of in a semi-verticing stitude, with a non-on-either side of her. All three preserved a statue-sque immobility, the result of which was a remarkably fine picture. It would

be interesting to know how the lions reached the steller $-\Lambda$ Geneva correspondent records an extracellinary series of sui-lines in Switzerland. Fines to late estilograde and the storm, whereby the district devestment have involved losses estimated at PUSSUS priors, a year men have been drawned in the Lake of Dr Four Cantons by the exertarinag of a boat, a reason of the reignbeck-set has numbered his tunatur fromes of frowing hinteries same raker three Germ neurons have not their man be a best trudent or lake the structure. Here you a some lake to be builting to the Anner and a trudent of the histories and their man has been from the Lake of Harme, and we man has been from the Lake of Harme, and we

erar leaths have been caused by fighting, smoother and the falling of trees. During a sub-quent storm a calcusal statue of Heivetta, which had been exceed 0.00 hence to the Federal Bills meeting at Friencz, fitte has a down, and two members of the Reception Cos Now a down, and two members of the Berellium for matter were struck by some falling scriffiching, one was alread and the other built burt. On the same day the ministeric limity of a young lady, belonging to a burle recognition that the decongarters. A can day a previous a market of estimated him time, which then control in a bullet of estimated him time, who had been control in a 178-3 at 1 interwallers, were all used to go out for a 22% when they all mach is first, and the young any regret to the extraction of the control of

to alone it supposed to be the victim of one of the M

... The London papers announce the death

Source, weare how and and dear were the same most there resolved the starral units place. Feel transfer were very world, but their place, although very first was acted and well entered that it a major for rapidly extended their business, and present enter the first rapidly extended their business, and present enter the first which became and satisfact, which they did greats to no substitution of the public. Then they make your rate of a public the A is refund Elevents on the line in the continuous starts and a star and a first serious of the public. a cold a with admitted in the cross of intervalses a supplying the representation for the cold of the nord restricted the policy of the 1,879 and describe kind in 2,000 to 1,000 nonce Ther assistant for any race that the register money stering silver gith the month of the register 4 to perfect in Moses for the A Cod most occurred 4